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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

THE ITALIAN papers contain accounts of the opening of the Indian Museum at Florence, which owes its existence to the enterprise of Count de Gubernatis, during his journey in India last cold weather. The inauguration took place on the 14th of November. In each corner of the Museum, we are told, are scenes exactly representing the customs and the life of the people of India. Besides this—are "marvellous collections" of manuscripts, of coins, of jewels, of images. Portraits occupy distinguished places in the Indian Museum at Florence, of eminent Indians who showed their love for the promotion of Oriental culture by contributing not less than five hundred francs to the Museum funds. These portraits have been painted by the Countess de Gubernatis, and so, one may see, in the words of the Florentine correspondent of the *Italie*, "the interesting physiognomies of the distant friends of Italy side by side with other treasures of the Museum." The inauguration was conducted with much ceremony. The King and Queen of Italy, who were accompanied by the Hereditary Prince, took part in the proceedings. The floor of the principal hall of the Museum was strewn, with flowers; and as the Royal party approached the throne that was prepared for them—an Indian throne—a child in Indian costume approached, tendering floral crown, and uttering some Sanskrit words, which, being interpreted, proved to be a loyal expression of good-will towards their Majesties and the Prince. The realism of the incident seems to have had the effect intended, for it led the King to ask if the child was real Indian. Then, to keep in close touch with the forms of Indian life, the Count offered three wreaths to the Royal party, and sprinkled the Queen with rose-water from an elegant filigree *ghulabpash*.

AN ENGLISH correspondent in Russia writes from Novgorod, November 14th:—"One hears of wars and rumours of wars, but the Russian papers are very badly informed of what is going on, so little reliance can be placed on what they say; but, without doubt, preparations, on a more or less extensive scale, are going on; but the general opinion is that nothing will happen till the spring, unless something in Bulgaria should occur to force the Czar's hand."

FROM some statistics recently published by the Russian Government, it appears that the number of convicts and exiles sent to Siberia from Russia itself between the year 1754 and 1884, was little short of a million, the exiles alone numbering 750,000. From 1823 to 1832, the number of persons exiled was 98,725; from 1853 to 1862,101,238; and from 1863 to 1873, 146,380. The condition of the exiles is very bad, and, as their sole aim is to get back to Russia, the number of those who get away is very large, amounting during the last twenty years to 24 per cent, of the total number of exiles. In 1877, it was officially stated that, in the Government of Tomsk, out of the 28,828 exiles, 9,726, or more than a third, had fled. So, in the Government of Tobolsk, out of the 51,122 exiles who had been sent there, only 34,293 were actually resident there in 1875. Most of the exiles are in the prime of life, and this renders it all the more difficult for them to accommodate themselves to a fresh mode of life. Women form one-fifth of the whole number of exiles, and, as most of them are over 40, there is very little chance of their marrying; while, for the matter of that, marriage is forbidden during the first five years of exile. Moreover, there is little encouragement given the exiles to settle down into good colonists, as the natives take every possible advantage of them, and the relations between the two divisions of population are very unfriendly. According to the official statistics, two-thirds of the crimes in Siberia are committed by exiles, and this fact seems to have struck the Government at St. Petersburg, and to have been one of the motives which have led the formation of a Special Committee to inquire into the whole subject. Benign Russian Rule indeed! This is the rule that our Anglo-Indian friends very kindly suppose Educated India to be painfully anxious to change for the existing regime!

THE Local Government having recently sanctioned a further grant of funds for the extension of the Assam-Behar State Railway, the Assistant Engineers, Supervisors, Over-Seers, and other subordinate officers formerly entertained in connection with the line at Purneah, whose services were dispensed with, owing to the suspension of works, have been lately re-employed at Raigunge, in the district of Dinagepore.

THE appointment of Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit as Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year has been gazetted. In Bombay Indian representatives seem to fare much better than on this side of the Peninsula. The *Bombay Gazette* says that "Lord Reay offered the post of Sheriff of Bombay to Mr. Malabari, the Editor of the *Indian Spectator*, but that the offer was declined." Why so? Mr. Reformer is very bent on making a name and fame for himself, and the shrievalty would have afforded him rare opportunities for so doing!

TUESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

THERE must be a change coming over the spirit of the Holy City if it be correct that, "failing otherwise to get rid of the monkey nuisance, the Benares Municipality has come to the resolution of offering one rupee for every head of the Simian brood, dead or alive." Have the Hindoo Public of Beneras degenerated so low as to quietly put up with the wanton destruction of animals held sacred by themselves and their fathers for ages past? The paternal Government seems to understand popular feeling much better in these things than local busybodies. There are set up in the approaches of Brindabun marble slabs with inscriptions in Urdu, Nagri and English forbidding the destruction of monkeys and peacocks, because they are held sacred by the Hindoo populace, and are we to understand that the holiest of Hindoo cities is to be desecrated at the instance of its own Municipality? Are not there Hindoo gentlemen on the Board to protest against the monstrous measure, and if not, will the Government stand by and tolerate which may most unquestionably lead to riot and bloodshed? And after all the "monkey nuisance" at Beneras except at Durgabari is by no means a very formidable one. Judicious capture and transportation of the animals will undoubtedly get rid of the nuisance, if the Municipality will only try the course properly.

MR. T. COUNSELL, Registrar of the Judicial Political, and Appointments Department of the Bengal Secretariat, having gone on leave, Babu Koylas Chunder Mookerjee, Head Assistant, the next senior officer, has been appointed to act for him. The Baboo is a very worthy and able officer and his promotion is well deserved.

CHOLERA is making fearful ravages among the inhabitants of Manicktolla, Narkaldanga, and Kakcoorgachee in the Suburbs of Calcutta. In five days, sixty cases are reported to have ended fatally.

MR HERBERT GLADSTONE, who goes to Madras from Bombay, is expected to arrive in Calcutta by the P. and O. Steamer *Pekin* on or about the 24th instant.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal pays a visit to Dumraon on the 1st of February next, on which occasion, the foundation-stone of the Dumraon Girls' School will be laid with some *eclat*.

THE Bombay Presidency Association intends to call a public meeting for the purpose of voting thanks to Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji for the work done by him during his temporary stay in England. Mr. Dadabhai arrived at Bombay by the last mail.

DR DE BALE, of Paris, has founded a new science, which he calls "Scarpology," or the art of revealing character by old shoes. The manner in which a shoe is worn is said to indicate character. A shoe, worn, for two months, affords sufficient evidence for a diagnosis. A Paris correspondent, commenting on the probabilities of this new science, remarks that when engaging servants it would be well to request them to send beforehand not only the usual photo, but a pair of their old shoes. This is the age of "old gies," and the more the merrier.

JAPAN is just recovering from an epedemic of cholera.

DEWAN Bahadur R. Rogunath Rao, the Dewan-elect of His Highness the Maharajah of Indore, has obtained leave for three years from the Madras Government to enable him to proceed to Indore without losing his lien on the British Service.

THE *Athenæum* understands that an important addition will shortly be made to the list of British monthly periodicals. The readers of Lord Byron know well how much interest the poet took, when abroad, in literary matters, especially in anything connected with his old friend and publisher in Albemarle-street, and will remember the well-known lines—

"Upon thy table's baize so green
"The last new Quarterly is seen;
"But where is thy new magazine,
"My Murray?"

The present Mr. Murray is going to carry out his father's project, and in January next will be published the first number of *Murray's Magazine*, to be issued monthly, and edited by Mr. A. Edward Arnold, a nephew of Mr. Mathew Arnold.

A LIST of 103 Mahammadan candidates seeking employment or promotion, with their ages, qualifications, and social position, has been prepared under the superintendence of the Central National Mahammadan Association. In view of the circumstances set forth in the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated the 13th of October, 1886, and the recommendation to the heads of departments contained therein, the Association earnestly requests Government officers seeking the services of Muhammadan candidates to communicate with the Secretary. The Government must be in a pitifully bad way to let its posts go abegging like that.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE number of emigrants who left the port of Calcutta during the month of October last was 1,114, of whom 572 went to Demarara, and 542 to Trinidad.

THERE were 32,000 less vaccination operations performed in the Central Provinces last year than in the previous year.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News*: We have no desire to interfere with our contemporaries as to the mode of conducting their papers, whether on the principle of journalism made easy or otherwise. We are all liable to be imposed upon at times; and perhaps are not in a position to reproach each other. But it might be well to bear in mind some of the questions St. Paul asks in the second chapter of his Epistle to the Romans: say about the 20th or 21st verse. The *Pioneer* has been caught tripping in having published as a leader, on December 7th, an article that must have been taken body and soul from the *Saturday Review* of October 6th; that is to say, the *Pioneer* has taken the very words and ideas of the "Reviler," and published them, like the second marriage of Hamlet's mother, within two months, as his own. The *Englishman* gibbets the *Pioneer* in parallel columns, giving the passages side by side. But did not the *Englishman* himself some time ago draw largely upon "external sources" for leading matter? The *Pioneer* was not slow to point out the delinquencies of the *Englishman*; and it is not surprising to see retaliation when opportunity presents itself. Perhaps neither is in a position to reproach the other; and both might do well to bear in mind the apostolic injuction not to call one man a thief while you are pickingthe pockets of another." A nice hit.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD has asked "the Government of India to sanction an addition of eight thousand Military Police, with twenty Millitary officers, and seven extra Police officers, for the establishment in Upper Burmah. The Government have authorised the immediate raising of two thousand men in Northern India, pending final orders on the proposal, and also the engagement of ten Military officers from the regiments now in Burmah, some of whom will join immediately.', TheGovernment will,it is said in all probability, sanc tion the whole proposal.

SAYS the *Madras Standard*:—"After five long and weary years, the man who came to rule this land and failed,is gone having left these shores onDecember 7, and unsung. In him the people have lost Rs. 610,000 for his five years' and one month's reign, in the shape of salary alone, not to say any thing of the other costly expenses and, his loss will be niether felt nor missed, except by his parasites and place-hunters.

No Governor had rendered himself more hateful to the people than His Excellency Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff and *vox populi*, almost with one accord rejoice that he is gone. Unhappy man is he who makes, a people unhappy, and such has been the character of the one at whose departure the people do not sigh but delight and rejoice." Governors should take note of of this. Unhappy man indeed that he should not have one single advocate in the Press, either here for in England. Even Nero had a friend to cast a flower on his grave.

THE same paper thus characterizes the new Governor:—"His Excellency comes with a high reputation. He is a man capable of being charmed by the voice of public opinion and, his postprandial speech at the Northbrook Club gives us the guarantee that he is ever ready to be set right when wrong, and that the Press should watch him and give him the best advice, when most needed, and often in advance."

IT is proposed to start a new weekly paper in London for the representation of Indian affairs. It is to be edited by Mr. A. Sinnet, the *quondam* editor of the *Pioneer*.

THE chronic deafness from which the Princess of Wales suffers has of late taken a decided turn for the worse. Her Highness invariably uses a small silver-trumpet in private with her intimate friends, but *naturally* enough never resorts to its aid in public.

THURSDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

THE Hon. W. W. Hunter has arrived in Calcutta on his return from England.

IT is notified that the following are the Greek and Latin subjects for the Gilchrist Scholarship Examination of January 1888:—Latin, Horace's, Odes, Books, —III and IV. Greek—Euripides, Andromache.

THERE is some prospect, the *Englishman* understands, of Mr. A Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, being appointed Chief Commissioner of Assam.

THE renewal of disturbances in Lower Burma is causing much uneasiness. Sir Frederic Roberts has accepted the dual responsibility of directing the operations now in course of being carried out in Upper Burma, and of advising the Government of India as to the remedial measures more urgently required to secure permanent pacification of the land.

IT is proposed to set up a stone block in the Residency grounds at Lucknow, inscribed with details of the garrison force during the Mutiny. Sir Alfred Lyall, General Dillon, and several officials went over the ground a few days ago, and selected a position for the proposed memorial.

THE question of the salaries of the subordinates on the State Railways is under consideration. The heads of the State Railways have been asked for opinion as to the desirability of abolishing the present system of incremental salaries, and introducing a system by which the employes could be paid at their actual market value,—that is, having consideration to the nature of the duties performed by them and the locality where they are employed. The doctrine of "market value" is a jesuitical one. What would be the market value of—say Sir M. Grant Duff?

THE average time occupied in the transmission of messages from Calcutta to the United Kingdoom by the Indo-European Telegraph Company during the last fortnight of November, was one hour thirty-seven minutes.

THE shahnamah, the great Persian epic by Ferdusi, translated and abridged fifty years ago by Mr. James Atkinson, has been issued in the Chandos Classics. The translation, which is partly in prose and partly in verse, is only an abridgement of the original work. It occupied the translator's leisure fifteen years, and obtained for him the Royal Gold medal of the Oriental Translation Fund. The Shahnamah records in rhymes the history and achievements of the ancient Persian Kings.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The Municipal Board at Beneras has materially modified its original crude principle of imposing an annual tax of Rs. 2 per house or division of a house, for the clearing of drains. The Board has now resolved to impose a tax of two pice per rupee on the estimated annual rent, the minimum and maximum being fixed at 8 annas and Rs. 3 respectively. No such amendment would have been made had strong protests not been raised by the Bengali Association and the Kasi Sarvajanik Sabha against the original measure.

WE LEARN from the Overland Mail that the Parliamentary Committee of enquiry into Indian affairs, the necessity for which has been acknowledged by both parties in the Houses, and which would have been a *fait accompli* by this time, but for the defeat of Mr. Gladstone on the Home Rule Bill, is to be appointed next session. No moonshine this time we hope.

WE learn from a contemporary that at the last meeting of the Bombay Municipal Commissioners, it was decided to grant an annual sum of Rs. 5,000 for technical education in Bombay, the Government having promised to grant an annual sum of Rs. 15,000 for the purpose.

CREDIT is claimed for Sir Rivers Thompson for his instruction to the Court of Wards to encourage a taste for manly sports and exercises among the minor proprietors placed under its charge. Was there no such instruction before? The question is will it be carried out?

THE London *Echo* says "that some of the leading Indians now in England are preparing to start for India to assist at the deliberations of the National Congress."

Kumar Bhabendra Narain, of Cooch Behar, has been appointed demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant to the lecturer in the Surgeon's Hall, Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

FRIDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

FOR the Mohurrum riots at Hoshiarpur one hundred arrests were made including the leading Muhammadan reis Sheikh Mehar Ali. Eighty-five Muhummadans have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The story of riots is differently told by the Muhummadans and Hindus. The Hindus accuse the Muhummadans of a premeditated attack on Hindu shops, while the Muhammadans charge the Hindus with letting loose a Brahmini bull, causing a scare, and wrecking one of the tazias.

IT IS said that the new legal member of the Viceregal Council intends to devote himself to the improvement of the Indian Jails. He will find his time better occupied by checking crass legislation.

THE serious news has been received in Paris from Haiphong that the French Agent on the Chinese frontier has been attacked and that the members of the delimitation Commission captured.

WE regret to hear that Dr. Anand Bai Joshee is seriously ill at Bombay.

SPEAKING of the recent gathering of the Socialists in Trafalgar square, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "that English capacity for Make-Believe is so stupendous that it almost verges on the sublime. On the ninth there occurred in the heart of London, before the eyes of all the world, one of the most absolute collapses of authority that the world has ever seen. The Chief Commissioner of Police declared in proclamations the most authoritative, in language the most precise, that no one should hold a meeting, make speeches, or display banners, in Trafalgar-square. To enforce this interdict he brought up an army of policemen and a host of soldiers, and then in defiance of him and his policemen and soldiers, the Social Democrats hoisted theirs banners, held their meeting, made their speeches, and passed their resolution in Trafalgar-square without a single constable interfering. The proceedings lasted about half an hour. They were perfectly orderly; every thing was carried out according to programme. The appointed chairman presided, the speakers told off for the occasion spoke, and keynote of of every speech was, "Sir Charles Warren declared we should not meet in Trafalgar-square. We are here."

SHOWERS of meteors usually appear every autumn, and have excited attention from the earliest ages. There are certain periods, however, arriving in regular cycles of years, when the earth passes through a portion of space literally crowded with meteors. The Saturday, evening November 27th, was one of these occasions, and a very unusual display of shooting stars was expected, radiating from Andromeda. The last time when the meteors from this group were favourably observed was on November 27th, 1872, and the period will not come round again during the present century. Astronomers apparently expected that the display to be grand beyond any recent precedent, and all interested in such phenomena were asked to take care not to let the opportunity pass. In India "shooting" was expected to begin about 10 p. m., and after mid-night a great portion of the sky was expected to be lit up, probably with a a continuous blaze of astral rockets till sunrise on Sunday morning. But nothing of the kind happened here—at least none saw any thing.

THE *Indian Chronicle* and the *Behar Herald* have been amalgamated into one weekly Newspaper under the style of "The Behar Herald and the Indian Chronicle." The management of "The Behar Herald and the Indian Chronicle" will be in the hands of Babus Guru Prashad Sen and Bisheshwar Singh. The paper will be issued every Saturday morning. Bubu Guru Prashad has been at the helm of the *Behar Herald*, and to him is due the credit of killing the *Chronicle*.

SATURDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

DEWAN Lachman Das, it is said, will be soon appointed Prime Minister of Kashmir. Among the Dewans, Lachman Das is no doubt the ablest man, and will perhaps prove a successful Prime Minister, if he can afford to pull on well with the Maharajah, who is said not to be very favourably disposed towards him. But he has the advantage of being a favourite of the Resident and of Anglo-Indian papers, and so the personal dislike of the Maharajah is not likely to prove a serious obstacle in his way. It is safe and politic for administrators of Native States to humour powerful Anglo-Indians now and then, but at the same time they must be thoroughly honest and conscientious. Whether, Dewan Lachman Das thoroughly possesses all the conditions of a successful administeator is yet to be seen. But there is no doubt that the present Prime Minister Dewan Govind Sahay will strongly resent this appointment, and it is not improbable that intrigues will be once more rampant in that unfortunate State. There is a talk of establishing a responsible Council. If the Council be composed only of the Dewans, we do not think, it will prove a success. Dewan Govind Sahay, it is said, will be appointed Governor of Kashmere in Dewan Lachman Das's place.

THE Astronomer Royal intends to retire on a pension at the end of this year. It is highly probable that he will be succeeded by Mr. Norman Lockyer.

EARL DALHOUSIE is coming to India with Lord Brassey in the *Sunbeam*. He is supposed to have declined the Governorship of Madras before the appointment was offered to Mr. Bourke.

Truth hears that it was suggested that an appeal should be made to Parliament for a contribution towards the Jubilee Exhibition. Further consideration, however, led to its not being pressed.

THE re-marriage of the Duke of Marlborough to his quondam wife, who, at present, bears the title of Marchioness of Blandford, has taken, or is about to take place. She divorced him for very sufficient reasons in 1883. They have a son, the Marquis of Blandford, and three daughters. The amenities of civilized life are truly unfathomable.

IT is said that Mr. Vanderbilt, the American millionaire, has ordered a billiard table which is to cost thousand pounds.

AN attempt is being made to start an illustrated paper in Bombay, to be published weekly. A specimen page, which has been circulated, gives two fairly good views of the People's Palace, the foundation-stone of which was recently laid in London, and the Public Works Offices in Bombay.

SOMETHING like a crisis has been reached in the history of electric lightning in England. The Swan-Edwan Company have won their suit against the makers of an incandescent lamp of a different pattern to their own, and the decision of the court practically establishes their claim to be the sole makers of incandescent lamps, thus destroying all the patents that have been taken out for lamps which have carbon filaments. If the Court of Appeal confirm this decision, the Edison people will be put in possession of a gigantic monopoly and the English trade will be destroyed. The case is being fought by a single company of English makers, who are now appealing for help from the trade. If this is forthcoming, the battle will be carried on, if necessary, to the House of Lords, but if aid is refused, it is probable that further opposition to the Edison claim will break down. Should the American monopolists make good their ground against all that the English manufacturers can do, the only hope for the trade is the discovery of a non-carbon filament, An invention of this kind is in progress and its successful application, though it would revolutionise the electric lighting industry, may save it.

BLONDE hair is the finest, and red the coarsest. Taking four heads of hair of equal weight, a patient German physiologist found the red one to contain about 90,000 hairs; the black, 103000; and the blonde, 140,000.

THE English Court is to remove from Windsor Castle to Osborne about a week after Christmas, and the Queen will remain in the Isle of Wight till the end of February, merely coming up to Buckingham Palace for two nights at the opening of Parliament, it being Her Majesty's intention to attend at this ceremony, which will probably be fixed for either Thursday, February, 3rd, or Tuesday, February 8th.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1886.

CITIZENSHIP.

CITIZENSHIP is a reactionary growth. It is the outcome of a spirit of freedom and equality, which, suppressed or repressed in the country, contrived by various means to assert itself in towns and commercial centres in Europe. It owes its birth to oppression. It existed not in the infancy of society. When the abuse of power by the dynastic, ecclesiastic and aristocratic classes extorted most oppressive taxes, not unoften openly robbed private property, and everywhere forced the people to the ranks of servile peasants, a *modus vivendi* was found by close union in guilds and townships. These were, at times, able to rise in arms against their oppressors; but ordinarily they managed to obtain privileges and immunities by bribes and loans, which were practically gifts, to needy princes. Sometimes they were granted by good-natured liberal-minded rulers. Anyhow the citizenships, which arose, mostly in the middle ages, had freedom and equality for their cardinal principles,and these were most rigorously enforced, even among classes the most dissimilar and discordant. Mr. Harrison discoursed very glibly the other day about the want of homogeneity in the citizens of Calcutta and their consequent unfitness for civic freedom; but as a matter of fact the case was infinitely worse in European towns. Heterogeneity was there greatly more pronounced. According to Professor Bluntschli there dwelt in the earlier days of townships within the circle of the same urban walls: (1) "ecclesiastical princes with their courtly state and special rights of sovereignty, bishops and abbots; (2) the lower ecclesiastics of all sorts and degrees; (3) secular nobles of high rank; (4) knightly families, often owning fiefs in the county; (5) retainers of the ecclesiastical and secular lords; (6) *mittalfreil*," *i. e.*, owners of small plots of land in towns; (7) simple freemen living on their own lands; (8) men free in person but living on the estates of lords in the town, *i. e.* tenants; (9) serfs, living as artizans or household servants or labourers. Commenting on these the learned professor observes: "the union of all these elements of the mediæval system within one town necessarily tended in time to break down the separation between them, and to produce a new combination. Community of interests and of fortune, as well as party struggles, brought them into closer contact, or gave rise to new differences not determined by birth." Again: "the constitution of the commune was favorable to the extension of freedom, and added citizen rights to the lower strata of the town population. The mass of artizans, who had freed themselves from serfdom, found entrance into the society, and the principle was established that the serf who had lived in the town a year and a day unclaimed and unpursued by his lord became a free man. Town-law throughout Europe bears witness to the important principle that 'the air of the town makes a man free.'" Thus we have in Europe princes with special rights of sovereignty, bishops, nobles, commoners, and serfs, all converted by the civic law into citizens with the special attributes of perfect freedom and equality. "In spite of differences of origin and occupation the citizen body is felt to be a *united and homogeneous class.* It is the guardian of civic freedom and of the EQUALITY OF ALL BEFORE THE LAW. It lives by the same town laws, and has the independent ordering of its constitution. The citizens are the sons of the town, and share in its urban life." Nay, in some cases it has the privilege too of a seat and vote in the national parliament. But by the present government of Bengal and those who represent it nothing of the kind can be tolerated here. To throw dust on the eyes of the liberal-minded people of England we are to have make-believe local self-government, civic laws, town corporations, and popular representation; but the citizens, as a body, are to have no freedom and no equality. Sir Rivers Thompson will grant the privilege of election for the Port Commission to European merchants, but not to Native merchants; and Mr. Harrison will have nothing like free election for the representation of the Town. He insists upon retaining one-third of the power in civic administration in the hands of Government by a process of nomination, which is as consistent with civic freedom as manacles are with unrestrained physical action. He then neutralizes the other two-thirds by giving preeminence to birds of passage who will not work without a money compensation. He will bestow on three thousand Englishmen a majority over three lakhs of natives. He will make a few scores of Jews rank with thousands of Armenians. He will make fifty per cent. of Hindus lower than thirty per cent. of Muhammadans. And why? Because he can see "no possible reason why the representatives should be entirely according to numbers and not according to capacity and interests." Of course a person cannot take cognizance of that which he cannot see. But is this incapacity in Mr. Harrison's case natural, or circumstantial? We fancy, it is the latter. We think he attempts to see through a defective medium, and therefore fails. We believe that if he will throw off the official or racial spectacles from his nose, he will see as clearly as did his countrymen in great Britain and the people in Europe that, instead of there being "no possible reason," there are a thousand and one very cogent reasons, why representation should be regulated by numbers and not by "capacity and interests." He will not, we feel certain, deny that the "capacity" of princes, bishops, and ecclesiastics in Europe was incomparably higher than that of serfs, and yet he will find that the former were not allowed a higher number of representatives than serfs; nay, they were not at all allowed any special representatives. They had their right to give each a single vote as a unit of the civic community, but as they were comparatively few, and the lower orders were many, the latter carried the day. The same remark may be made as regards "interests." It would be ridiculous to urge that the interests of the princes and great nobles who owned the bulk of the land of the townships were not greater than those of slaves who got themselves manumitted "by residence in a town for a year and a day," and yet no special consideration was shown to the higher orders. It must follow hence that either the wisdom which organised the system of town corporations in Europe was extremely faulty and unreasonable, or Mr. Harrison's assertion is totally baseless. It is observable also that the word "interest" applied to civic corporations means quite a different thing from what it implies when applied to individuals. In the one case we refer to common or communal advantages, and in the other to private gains. In the former case, we refer to conservancy, drainage, lighting, water-supply, and the like, in which every individual has identically the same interest, neither more nor less, and to postulate a higher interest in regard to some and lower interest in regard to others, is totally wrong. It is hard to suppose that Mr. Harrison is not fully cognisant of this distinction, and we cannot but regret that he should have thought fit to use the word in such a way as to mislead the public. Three-fourths of the errors of the world arise from misuse of terms. We are free to admit that civic representatives do at times allow their private individual interests to injure communal interests. We know that the great ocean is failing to supply sufficient turtle for the consumption of certain civic functionaries, and the supply of Dry Monopole has almost run dry. Such things have not happened in Calcutta, because the local civic law stood in the way; but Mr. Harrison has paved the way for them by providing in his Bill that municipal funds may be devoted to "entertainment of guests." Other things, however, have happened which strongly show the danger of curtailing perfect freedom and equality in representation. Mr. Harrison himself admitted the other day that during the era of the Justices the funds of the Municipality were devoted mainly to drainage and other works in the Southern Division of the Town, and we can, by way of example, refer to the wastage of sixteen lakhs of rupees and more in the erection of a municipal market when none was wanted, and none could be erected without causing grievous wrong to private capital, but which was demanded by a small but influential section of the community. And who did all that? Why, the Bengal, Behar and Orissa Justices whom the Government appointed to check its own nominees in the Town. It was ostensibly to "safeguard" (what a significant word!) public interests that they were appointed, and they injured the interests of the entire community for the benefit of their own *jatbhai*. We have the same "safeguarding" in the proposed one-third nomination and election according to "capacity and interests." In the mufassil there was, roundly speaking, no election, and the "safeguarding" was entirely in Government hands; still things did not evince any indication of the safeguarding of communal interests. On one occasion a distinguished member (was he the Commander-in-chief?) of the Supreme Council, from his place in the Legislative Council, strongly denounced the misappropriation of mufassil municipal funds in the erection of English bandstands and such like things, and we remember having once seen, on the side of the entrance of a public garden, a placard containing the significant words, "*Dogs and Natives prohibited.*" A municipal garden in the North-West is open to the natives, with whose money it is kept up, only two days in the week, and another is absolutely closed to natives at mornings and evenings, the only times when any one would care to go to a public garden. Mr. Harrison himself is not above something of the kind, though we do not care to particularise it now. With such experience we cannot but view the project of "safeguarding" with the greatest distrust. Our beloved Empress, in her generosity, has declared that we shall be treated in the same way as her most favored subjects, and even Sir Rivers Thompson has expressed his willingness to make the Town Corporation as independent as possible, "That the fullest independence should be accorded to the Municipal Commissioners," and we feel deeply aggrieved at the tortuous proposals for depriving us of our rights, and resent accordingly.

THE COOLIE QUESTION AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

WE have elsewere briefly noticed the programme of work which will engage the attention of the National Congress that is about to assemble in Calcutta. The questions coming on for their consideration are, it will be noticed, all Imperial. It would, however, be well worth the consideration of the delegates, when they proceed to revise their programme before meeting formally, whether they cannot afford to consider one other question, which, though perhaps it cannot in the strictest sense of the word be designated imperial, may yet, by reason of its daily growing importance and the intolerable suffering of a great many of Her Majesty's lieges, well come under the category, for all practical purposes. We refer, we need hardly say, to the Assam Coolie Question, which though directly and immediately affecting Bengal and her adjacent provinces alone, has a fair claim on the attention of the assembled representatives of India. A question of life and liberty of a considerable section of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, must be conceded to be closely connected with a proper solution of other grave questions of national importance. The painful facts daily transpiring in the Press and, what is perhaps of still greater importance, in our courts of law, will convince the most apathetic and sceptical that the time has come when neither the Legislature, nor the Government, nor the Public are justified in silently tolerating the unspeakable sufferings of wretched and helpless people. We remember what opprobrium visited our predecessor in office, for his fearless advocacy of a free labor-law for Assam, and for his justly stigmatising the existing law on the subject as no less than the Indian Slave Law. He is dead; but his predictions have proved true to the word. It now behoves the Government to stir in the matter and the people to help it in doing so, by reminding it without cessation and till the object is gained, that the restrictive labour laws of Assam are a disgrace to our

statute book and should be wiped off at the first possible opportunity. An object of greater practical importance could hardly occur for the consideration of the noble and historic gathering about to assemble in Calcutta, and we are sure that if an united prayer were to go forth from that illustrious body for the amelioration of the condition of the wretched, weak, helpless, and friendless coolies of Assam, the Government would have to pause and think before it would venture to reject the prayer. It would be a veritable cry in the cause of humanity, and a plain unvarnished tale of the relations of the planter and his Assam serfs would show any Government in the face of the world, how humanity is being daily outraged in those distant and almost unexplored corners of this vast Empire, in the name of civilization, progress, and commerce. How thoroughly helpless the Assam Coolie is in his struggle for life and liberty, with his kind considerate and civilized master, will appear clearly from the revelations that have been made in the columns of our newspapers during the last six months or so. Yet another illustration if more indeed were at all considered necessary, would be found in a sad tale which an Assam correspondent sends us for publication. One Mr Marcus Begg set up an agreement against one Sagore cooly under Act XIII of 1859, and the magistrate of Jorehat sentenced the cooly to one month's imprisonment, *with a proviso that after imprisonment the cooly would have to return to Mr. Begg's garden* and work out the agreement. The cooly, we are informed, offered very respectable and reliable evidence, showing that he was away from Mr. Begg's garden on the date of the alleged agreement. It looks, therefore, that if the facts of the case were sifted a little more closely, we might have had a repetition of the notorious Gibbons, case with not improbably its historic sequel. That, however, was not to be, as it involved expenditure of money and interest which all poor coolies are of course not supposed nor expected to command. The poor fellow had no other alternative than of being sent to jail. While however undergoing imprisonment, he submitted to the jail authorities a petition praying the High Court to call for and examine the records of his case, under Chapter 32, Sections 435 and 439 of the Criminal Proceedure Code. Here also, however, as fortune would have it, he was baulked and sadly put out by the High Court authorities refusing to interfere with his case on technical grounds. Mr. C. Brett, the Registrar of the Appelate Side of the High Court, in his memo No. 2208 dated the 29th of October 1886 said :—The accompanying petition and its enclosures, which were forwarded by the Superintendent of the Jorehat Jail, under cover of his letter dated the 5th October 1886, are returned to that officer, with a request that he will return them to the petitioner Sagore Cooly and inform him that petitions of this nature received through the post are informal and cannot be entertained. If the petitioner wishes to move theCourt he must do so through a pleader." The poor cooly had of course no friends to take up his cause and no money to engage a pleader to move a distant High Court. So his miserable tale never reached the ears of the High Court Judges, and in all probability there was a grave miscarriage of justice. We dare say Mr. Brett, well meaning and kind man as he is, was perfectly right in his law, and technically Sagore Cooly's petition could not be entertained, it being transmitted by Her Majesty's Post. Of course Sagore Cooly's case would not come under section 420 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But would not a reference to old cases, (such as cases recorded in 19 W. R. 28,—20 W. R. 40,—11 B. L. R. App VIII. —8 Bom, I. L. R. 197—9 Cal. I. L. R. 513—2 Cal. I. L. R. 110) show that in such matters of *ultra vires* proceedings the High Court occasionally went beyond merely technical grounds and even entertained annonymous petitions? And could it not in the poor coolie's case strain the law just a little and see whether the grievances he complained of were right or not,although he might be too poor and friendless to retain a pleader or barrister to represent his hard case before the august tribunal.All that he could, he did by sending on a narrative of his case ; but his prayer was not heard, because the law did not provide its qeing so heard. Does not outraged humanity demand that there should immediately be a change in the law that tolerates this state of affairs, and could anything more fittingly engage the attention of the representatives of a nation assembled from all parts of the Empire, to deliberate on questions of great national importance, and to devise steps for the removal of national grievances? The Cooly Question, in the appalingly gigantic proportions it has lately come to assume, is a truly national question, though but nominally bearing upon a particular part of the great empire, and we have no doubt that no man in a right frame of mind will have the slightest hesitation in declaring it to be of grave political importance.

THE HIGH COURT AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

IN noticing the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Police Administration Report of 1886, we had occasion to remark :— "The tone of the passage throughout is one of apology by the Inspector General of Police for the numerous miscarriages of justice that occurred during the year. The Inspector General would have the public believe, that the Police did all to clear up mysteries that lay in its power, and that if there was any miscarriage of justice, our tribunals, high and low, were at fault. We have no means of ascertaining whether His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor accepts this view of the case, but we should think so, judging from the approving manner in which the Inspector General's strictures are quoted. This implies a serious reflection on our courts of law, and it behoves the High Court to take such notice of the remarks as it thinks proper." Our remarks, it is satisfactory to note, have not been wholly thrown away on Sir Comer Petheram, and His Lordship and his brother Judges have taken up an attitude which must most unnistakeably demonstrate to the Local Administration that "its youthful lions of the Secretariat" cannot be permitted to offend the dignity and invade the time-honored privileges of Her Majesty's Judges. The Chief and other Judges, the *Pioneer* informs us, have, in a letter addressed to the Government of India, demanded that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's objectionable strictures on the High Court should be cancelled, "at the same time expressing, in vigorous language, their opinion as to the impropriety of their being criticised and answered by one to whom they hold themselves in no way subordinate." "Diatribes against the highest judicial authorities" of the land in a somewhat reckless fashion, are certainly most objectionable in their character and tend to mar the strict and impartial administration of justice. It is right therefore that our Judges who are the only bulwark of popular liberty in this country should stand on their own rights and protest vigorously against executive encroachment on their privileges, such as would seem to be implied in the remarks of the Resolution to which they rightly take objection. It is no part of the business of a Government Secretary boasting of extra legal lore to designate the High Court rulings as "confused," nor proper for him to make the responsible ruler of the country, unwittingly say, that "the judges appear to have rejected the wider and more natural construction of the law," and that "certain rulings of the Court are hardly in accord with the wording of the present law," or to set up a comparative standard of excellence and to certify that "the rulings of the Allahabad High Court appear to be more in accord with the law than the ruling of the Calcutta Court." The Government of India ought to know how to settle quarrels, like these. Our High Courts have defects enough, but we would, on no account, have them turned into an integral part and parcel of Executive machinery doing the biddings and mandates of the Executive head. Their rights and privileges have to be most jealously watched and guarded; and though, as journalists, it may occasionally be our duty to find fault with them and criticise their action adversely we would, on no account, submit to an ill-natured Secretariat regarding them as playthings and baubles. Evidence is not wanting that the Executive Government is not averse occasionally to support its subordinates in slighting the orders of the High Court, as has been amply illustrated in a recent case in which a Civilian officer of Alipore distinctly disobeyed certain orders of the High Court in respect of its transfer to some other subordinate Court. Such occurrences are scandalous in the extreme, and we trust, for the sake of efficient administration of justice, Lord Dufferin's Government will see fit to strengthen the hands of the Judges of our High Courts.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

IN a short para. in our last issue there appeared some directions for testing milk in a rough, ready, summary way for unprofessional, domestic purposes. The object of the writer was not scientific precision, and disappointment would certainly follow if any of our readers should desiderate perfect accuracy. The fact is chemistry has not yet advanced sufficiently to enable even the most expert chemist to ascertain with absolute unquestionable certainty whether a given specimen of milk is pure or otherwise. And the reason for this is obvious. Milk is a compound substance, the constituents of which vary greatly in different specimens, and it has hitherto not been possible in Europe to fix a standard with which to compare the results of different analyses, and arrive at a definite conclusion. It is easy enough for chemists to ascertain with great precision the exact quantity of each of the different constituents in any given specimen of milk, but that does not suffice for our propose. It is well known to most of our readers that cows of different breeds yield milk of different quality. In Bengal we know from experience, that color of cows has an influence in changing the quality of milk. Every housewife here knows well that milk yielded soon after calving is not wholesome, and that its quality improves as the period of next calving approaches. It has been ascertained that milk yielded in the morning is different from what is obtained in the afternoon. Change of season, change of climate and change of fodder have the same effect. It must be obvious that green fodder must contribute more water to the milk than hay or straw. The reason for it may not be so obvious, but it is a fact that different kinds of fodder cause changes in the character of milk. A cow fed with gram yields much less milk than one brought up on *kalai* or *khud*. Some kinds of herbs (such as *Kantanate* and pumpkins and *kalajire*) promote the secretion of milk while others retard it ; some herbs not unoften communicate a bad odour to it. And with so many factors to take note of, it is impossible to fix a rigid stardard, and from an analysis of a given specimen, without knowing the factors, it is difficult to say whether it is pure or adulterated. Under the circumstances those who are ready to give a certificate of adulteration either do an injury to the vendor or to the consumer. To make this more clear it is necessary to give a few details. They will necessaaily be dry, but as milk is one of the most important elements of Indian dietary they will, we fancy, be read with attention. We have already said that milk is a compound substance. Its principal ingredients are fatty substance, casein *i. e.* curd sugar, salts and water, the salts being made up of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, phosphoric anhydride, sulphuric acid and chlorine. The total of the salts is barely 0·71 to 0·73 per cent. and may, therefore, be entirely left out of consideration for our present purpose. The ratios of the other substances are not constant ; they vary greatly in different specimens, for reasons already referred to above, and their variations cause the greatest difficulty in determining whether a given specimen is pure or adulterated. In India no attempt has yet been made to determine the ratios.

The specific Gravity of milk varies from 1026 to 1037

Nonfatty matters	...	8	to 10	per cent.
Fatty matters	...	2·76	to 6·79	„
Sugar	...	4·75	to 5·07	„
Water	...	84·11	to 88·91	„

Dr. Bell, in his "Analysis and Adulteration of Foods," has tabulated the results of 240 sam-

ples of English milk, and his tables show that the percentage by volume of cream varies from 26·00 to 2·00. These figures clearly demonstate how hopeless it is to determine the presence or absence of adulteration by quantitative analysis. The most dominant element of milk being water, and water being the article most largely used for adulteration, the idea was first started that the specific gravity test was the best to rely upon, and lactometers were brought into vogue; but it was soon discredited. The specific gravity of milk falls when it is rich in fat, and rises when the watery portion is high, so that adulterated or skimmed milk, within certain limits, has a premium over pure milk. It is easy, too, for nefarious purposes to regulate the specific gravity by the addition of sugar, or a pap of boiled *palo* (not *moida* which is insoluble and precipitates very rapidly.) The cream test is utterly worthless. With a range of 2·00 to 26·00 no one can safely rely on it. The milk with a 2 per cent. cream is certainly very poor, but no one can honestly pronounce it "adulterated." In truth it is as pure as that which shows a percentage of over 20. It is observable, too, that by the settling process the whole of the cream is not separated. In Calcutta the ordinary rate is one *chhitak* of butter to the seer of milk, but sometimes even by churning no more than three *kutchas* can be extracted. From milk obtained from well-fed cows in the Upper provinces as much as five *kutchas* can be obtained, and that is the usual quantity for Buffalo milk. The weather and the different processes of churning also lead to variations in the quantity of the product. In Europe the settling process is the most convenient, but here it cannot be relied upon for eight months in the year. It is not possible to keep fresh milk in open jars for 24 hours without its decomposing and coagulating. In the hot weather no Hindu housewife would think of keeping milk unboiled for twelve hours. The determination of the ratio of the other ingredients is possible only by chemical experts, and we need not say any thing about them. What we have said above will, we trust, convince our readers that the cream and the specific gravity tests separately are not reliable at all, and jointly are no better than guess work. No magistrate can conscientiously fine a man for adulteration on their evidence, and the chemist would be faithless who, on such evidence, can pronounce on the purity of a given specimen. Of course very inordinate adulteration can be easily detected even by unpractised people. A Calcutta Babu was noted for his habit of cutting down his tradesmen's bills; he had done so in the case of his *Gowala* several times, and the man made up his loss by increasing the quantity of water in the milk he supplied. On the last occasion when his bill was taken up for docking, he pithily said; "Sir, if you cut my bill again, I shall not be able to preserve the color of the milk; its whiteness will be gone by the quantity of water I shall have to put in." In cases of this kind no chemistry is wanted. But our remarks are confined to moderate fraud.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE welcome His Excellency the Viceroy back in our midst once more after his Excellency's recent visit to some of our important and historic towns in Southern and Western India. His Excellency reached the Presidency at 5 o'clock on Wednesday last, and was cordially received by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen both European and Indian at the Prinsep's Ghat, where some decorative preparations had previously been made. His Excellency was accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess, as well as their Excellencies' children, who have just come out from England to join their illustrious parents. We welcome our distinguished visitors on behalf of our countrymen, and trust their short stay in India will be alike pleasant and useful to them and to the people in whose midst they will sojourn. The Viceroy looked in excellent health after his short sea-trip, and it is as well that His Excellency does so, for arduous labours await His Excellency at the Presidency, after the long and protracted holiday of nine months.

THE Reception Committee of the forthcoming National Congress have suggested the following subjects for the discussion of the Congress:

1.—The Reconstitution of the Legislative Councils.
2.—The Queen's Jubilee.
3.—The promised Parliamentary enquiry into the working of the Indian administration.
4.—The Council of the Secretary of State for India.
5.—Indian representation in Parliament and the cost of Indian candidates for election.
6.—The Civil Service Question.
7.—The Military Expenditure of the Empire.
8.—The Arms Act.
9.—The Burma Question.
10.—The Income Tax.

THE programme is only provisional and will be definitely settled on the arrival of the Delegates here. The VolunteerQuestion also will come under the discussion of the Arms Act. Regarding the Queen's Jubilee, the circular letter of the Committee says:—"How the Queen's Jubilee is to be celebrated is a matter of national importance, and the Congress may fittingly consider the question whether it should not adopt a humble address to Her Majesty the Queen on behalf of the people of India." This ought to suffice to show unfriendly critics that these Congresses and Conferences are not so many cliques of disloyal and disaffected people, but of people who have a genuine desire for the stability of British rule in India and an unbounded devotion to the August Throne under whose benign shadow they hope to attain constitutional privileges and have their grievances removed by means of lawful and constitutional agitation. The Committee has arranged to receive and entertain delegates from places outside Bengal Behar and Orissa. The delegates from the last named places will be entertained by the Indian Association, with the Secretary of which intending delegates are requested to communicate. The programme before the Congress will be a long and difficult one. But business will be occasionally relieved by steamer parties and evening parties and informal meetings. From all appearances, the Congress promises to be a grand success.

THE Viceregal visit to the French Capital of India was to some extent marred by unfavourable weather. The town was decorated "neat clean and pretty" after the French style, and the decoration combined the Tricolour as well as the Union Jack. The address and the reply, as a matte of course, were in French. A salute of 21 guns only was fired, this being the higest salute allowed by French etiquette. The day was observed as a general holiday in honor of the visit, and there were sports and banquets. Governor Manes proposed the toast of the Queen, and Lord Dufferin that of the President of the French Republic. Both in proposing the toast as well as returning thanks when his own health was proposed by the Governor, His Excellency, though he would have "preferred the English to the channel of a foreign tongue through which it was difficult to convey the outpourings of a very full heart," spoke in French. His Excellency was desirous of accentuating by his presence in French India the wish of his Government to maintain the most cordial and affectionate relations with his distinguished colleague and host whatever may be state of political affairs between France and England in Europe and Egypt. Sir Roper Lethbridge was among the visitors to Pondicherri during the Viceroy's visit to that town. Madras was reached on the 11th instant, where his Excellency's visit was strictly private, so much so that not even salutes were fired. The Madras Administration which has found it necessary to curtail its household establishment by stopping the daily time gun will probably very much appreciate this considerateness of the Viceroy for their hopelessly insolvent condition. "Thus terminated," exclaims the special correspondent of the *Englishman*, "a tour which has been one of the most successful undertaken by any Viceroy during recent years."

MR. J. G. APCAR, Clerk of the Crown of the Calcutta High Court, shortly proceeds to England on leave. May we ask if Sir Comer Petheram, whose love of justice and independence is so highly appreciated, will see his way of appointing some qualified Indian barrister to the post? There are many of them who would accept the office most willingly, and would discharge its duties with credit.

MR. J. WARE-EDGAR, the Chief Secretary elect of Sir Steuart Bayley's administration during Mr. Peacock's absence on leave was some time ago in very indifferent health, which necessitated his taking furlough to Europe. We are glad to be informed that his stay at a German-Spa has done him good, and, though his furlough will not expire for some time, he will very likely return to India with Sir Steuart. Mr. Edgar is an able, worthy and popular officer, and we shall be glad to see him associated with Sir Steuart's Administration from the very beginning.

THE efforts of the *Hindoo Patriot* have not been wholly ineffectual in inducing the Calcutta Senators to believe, that they don't follow the right course in doggedly preserving their proceedings as a sealed book to the Public. They now think that they had better admit the outside public to *listen* to their learned deliberations, and the public are to be congratulated on a return of their good sense, since it will now be possible to control their idiosyncracies a shade more effectively. The Registrar of the University has officially informed the Press that "representatives of the Press will be admitted to the meetings of the Senate" and that "the Registrar is empowered to admit to the meetings of the Senate other gentlemen also who are not Fellows of the University.' The concession, we are afraid, will not be complete until it is extended to the deliberations of the Syndicate which ought to be no close committee. For, though the Senate is nominally supposed to be the governing body, the syndics practically have it all their own way. It has been determined to entertain an official reporter whose report will be printed and circulated after it has been corrected by the Registrar and approved by the Chairman.

MR. G. BELLET is likely to officiate during Mr. Charles H. Tawney's absence on leave as Principal of Presidency College.

AN examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department of the Government Engineering College, Sibpore, will be held at the College on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th January 1887,

IT sounds somewhat strange that a Bill for the Survey of the Town of Calcutta should be introduced in the Bengal Council after the survey itself is commenced, at any rate, after the preliminaries thereof are actually in full swing. This is one of those cart-before-horse businesses which the Government has made the people pretty familiar with. The necessities for such a survey were thus explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds in asking leave to introduce the Bill. "The last survey of Calcutta was undertaken so long ago as 1847, and a special Act of the Lagislature, Act XV of 1847, was passed for the purpose.' This survey, which was entrusted to Mr. Simms, a Civil Engineer, was only a topographical survey, and showed no particulars of the boundaries of tenures and holdings, or of the names of the persons responsible for the revenue. It was afterwards supplemented in 1851 by enquiries conduced by Mr. Heysham, a Deputy Collector, who demarcated the boundaries of holdings, and prepared a register of the owners, the areas, and the rentals. During the thirty-five years which have since elapsed, many changes have occurred, and the features both of the topographical and of the revenue survey have, to a large extent, been effaced. Many holdings have been sub-divided: numerous plots of land have been taken up for public purposes—by the Government, by the Municipality, and by the Port Commissioners: new streets and squares have been laid out: in fact, to those who can remember what Calcutta was like thirty years ago, it is hardly necessary to say that the work of Mr. Simms and Mr. Heysham has practically become obsolete, and that a new survey is required."

THE red rag and the clinking chain dominate in the Calcutta Streets to no little annoyance of the pedestrians and the carriage-owners, and it is to be hoped that the Bill, while insisting on an accurate and exhaustive survey will provide that the survey is attended with the minimum of inconvenience and hardship on the residents and the passers by. Surely in these days of scientific progress means ought not to be wanting for a more popular method of survey than the obstruction system.

WE are glad to see that the good people of Manirampore and Ganti in the neighbourhood of North Barrackpore are begining to interest themselves warmly in Municipal affairs. An "enthusiastic and largely attended meeting" of rate-payers was lately held to "express their views on the desirability or otherwise of extending part 9 of the Bengal Municipal Act relating to the construction and cleansing of Latrines in their respective wards," and the rate-payers recorded their protest against the extension on the ground that that would be both oppressive and expensive. We cannot, however, congratulate them, for one of the reasons urged by them in support of their protest, is that "Part 9 is unsuited to the habits and modes of life of the great bulk of the residents who resort to open lands and gardens;" the sooner the villagers can be induced to forego such habits and modes, the better not only for public decency, but also public health. When cholera, for example, is raging in a densely populated locality, such "habits and modes" necessarily become a fruitful source of contamination. We believe, the North Barrackpore Municipality was led to take the matter in hand, when cholera was lately making a havock within its jurisdiction, as it must have been. The Chairman of the Municipality very properly thought that some reform in this direction might partially check the progress of the fell disease. There was, however, some opposition to the measure in the Municipal board on something like the grounds urged by the rate-payers, and the Chairman, we are informed, very properly proposed that local public opinion on the subject should be elicited in a public meeting of the rate-payers. The meeting was accordingly held and as soon as the proposal of the Municipality was disapproved, the Chairman, in a true spirit of local self-Government and out of deference to popular opinion at once dropped the proposal.

THE *Bengalee* has received a letter from Colonel Osborne, the R. D. O. of the *Statesman*, suggesting that the National Congress about to assemble in Calcutta should take steps to prepare a special volume of essays, upon the wants of India for the benefit of English readers.

MR. B. L. GUPTA, C. S., now in England, is likely to return to India by the end of the current month.

A VACANCY having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the resignation of the Honorable Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Mr. Scoble, who under instructions from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India took upon himself the execution of his office from the forenoon of the 1st instant, has under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council.

WE have received a copy of a Memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy from the Khatriya Shaba, Burra Bazar, Calcutta, in which it is pointed out that adulteration of *ghee* is still practised and the memorialists pray for a general Act to suppress the evil in every part of India.

THE meeting of the Bengal Council has been postponed from Saturday to Thursday, the 23rd instant

THE Duke and Duchess of Manchester and the Lady Alice Montagu will arrive on the 22nd instant at Calcutta, where they will reside at Government House. Lord and Lady Rosebery are expected in the first week of January.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Hutwa has given the princely donation of Rs. 25,000 to the fund for the Benares drainage scheme. Four leaders of the Hindoo community have thus already subscribed the large sum of Rs. 2,25,000. This is quite worthy of their liberality and their religious zeal. We trust money will not be wanting for so laudable a scheme as bettering the sanition of the holiest city of India. The liberality of the Princes and Chiefs of India ought to be warmly seconded by Sir Alfred Lyall's Government and we have little doubt that it will be.

THE first meeting of the Calcutta Session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held on Friday last. The business brought on was for the most part formal. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, our new law member, moved that he be substituted for the Hon. Mr. Ilbert, and the Hon. Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon. Sir S. Bayley as Members of various Select Committees.

THE Bill to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes was referred to a Select Committee. By far the most important item of the day's business was the grant of leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882. This is a bill which owes its origin to representations which have been made by the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta that the special constitution of the present special jury lists occasions considerable inconvenience to the gentlemen who are liable to be called upon to serve as special jurors at the Criminal Sessions here. As the law now stands, the rules under section 312 of the Criminal Procedure Code are that not more than 200 persons shall at any one time be inserted in the special jury list. It has been found that, in consequence of the fluctuating character of a portion of the population of Calcutta, who are entitled to be entered in the special jurors' list, the operation of this section presses very heavily upon many classes. It is proposed that, instead of 200 persons being eligible to be entered in the special jury list, not more than 400 shall be eligible for entry in that list. The Judges state that this will enable the special jurors to be empanelled from time to time without causing inconvenience to any class, and that the addition of 200 more to the list of those already liable to serve as special jurors will not in any way interfere with the efficiency of the common jury list. The main clause of this bill provides, therefore, for the substitution of "400" for "200" in section 312 of the Criminal Procedure Act. Some alteration will be made in the definition of the term "Police Station," so as to provide that when the head officer in charge is absent within the limits of the local area on police duty, the police officer present at the police station next in rank should be able to act for him. The definition in the interpretation clause will be so altered that the chief police officer of the police station house will be able to perform the duties of the officer in charge of the station when he is absent within the limits of his own jurisdiction on duty. We trust, however, that the Legislature will no sanction any provision which will have the effect of enabling an ignorant common constable to rule the destinies of his Thana and the people within its jurisdiction while the chief officer or his next subordinate is away. Some restriction as to the status of the officers ought to be retained.

THE Committee of the Indian Association has thrown out a very good suggestion to the Public Service Commission in a letter that it addressed to the Secretary of the Commission in reply to the list of questions issued by the Commission. "It is not likely" they remark "that a general invitation of this nature will be responded to in a very large measure by gentlemen, whose evidence specially it will be desirable to secure, and who must be invited. The Committee of the Indian Association, therefore, make the suggestion that the different public bodies in the land should be asked to nominate their witnesses. The advantages of such a proceeding are obvious. The witnesses would be invested with a representtative character. They would speak not only in their own name, but also in that of the public bodies by whom they might be deputed, and their evidence would possess a weight beyond the reasons by which it may be supported. This arrangement would have the advantage which the Committee claims for it, without making it impossible for voluntary witnesses to give their evidence. The Commission should have no difficulty in acting according to the suggession.

THE Public Service Commission has had its first sitting at Lahore on the 15th instant. His Honor the President explained that there was no reason to question the authoritativeness of the questions circulated as they are not coinings of his single imagination but "the draft of the questions were submitted to all members except Sir Charles Turner, who was at sea and were issued to the public with their consent." The followingpassage from the President's opening speech must gladden the hearts of all who are interested in the result of the labour of the Commission:—"The task before us is one of great magnitude and importance. I confess that my courage almost fails me at times when I consider the grave and far-reaching issues with which we have to deal. The responsibility imposed upon us is very heavy; the trust committed to us is very sacred. It would be sanguine, I fear, to expect that we shall be unanimous on all points; but of this at least I have an assured confidence—that we shall pursue our inquiries with scrupulous care and impartiality, and that laying aside, as far as possible, preconceived views and personal prejudices, we shall seek to draw from the opinions we have to weigh and the facts we may ascertain, those conclusions, which commend themselves to our judgment and consciences, as best for the firm and efficient government of the Empire, and the true interests of the people—and may God grant us the wisdom and the guidance we need," Noble words these which do honor to our rulers.

THE Viceroy has been pleased to re-nominate the Hon. Mr. G. H. P. Evans, as an Additional Member of the Council of Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

A BRANCH Office for the receipt of parcels only, for despatch by the East Indian Railway, will be opened at 45, Bentinck Street, at the corner of Esplanade Row, opposite Dhurrumtollah Street, on Monday, the 20th December 1886. Parcels will be booked from 11 A.M. until 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted. Delivery of parcels from up-country stations to Calcutta will continue to be given at the office in Fairlie Place until further notice. This, we are sure will prove a great boon to the trading community. Could not theCompany open a similar branch at some central position of the town for the benefit of theIndian community?

OUT of 12 Mahommedan candidates Mr. Abdul Rohim B. A. of the Presidency College has been selected by the Senate of the Calcutta University for the Bhopal Scholarship for proceeding to England. Mr. Rahim has also creditably passed the M. A. in English.

THE deep game which the *Englishman* and its *confreres* have lately been playing for estranging the Mahommedans from their Hindoo fellow countrymen has attained a measure of success, and we do not wonder at it when we remember that our Mahommedan friends are ready to be duped and guiled with a display of the most insignificant sop. The Central Mahommedan Association refuse to participate in the forthcoming Congress and speak of the desireability of pursuing "a policy of confidence in the Government" and the impropriety of "forcing its hands on the important questions that will be before the Congress." They have received boons of late from Govern-ment and are promised more if they will be good fellows and do its biddings and can therefore well afford to parade the "hope of

the Mahommedan Community that such full measure of liberal treatment will be accorded to them on all subjects, as a wise regard for the best interests of the Empire as a whole will dictate." Could our Mahommedan friends have studied old Essop's moral tale about the lion and the four bulls and failed to have appreciated the beauty and wisdom of the sublime theory of Divide and Rule? Why should they ever forget that divided immensely as we are from them in religion, manners and customs, we have but one common political platform to stand and work upon, and that our grievances and complaints are exactly the same and that no Government on the face of the world can prevent our standing and falling together? They may bask for a while in authoritative sunshine, but they will, when the fitting moment arrives, be cast away and neglected if they blindly pursue the fatally mistaken policy of weakening themselves by estranging themselves from the Hindoos. As for the Mahommedan National Association they do not happily represent the whole community, and it is a great satisfaction to be assured that from among Behar Mahommedans, a number of Mahommedan delegates will join the Congress. And in Calcutta too Mahommedan gentlemen beyond the Khitmatgar and Khasama class may be found, who do not participate in the views of Mr. Amir Ali's specially favoured clique.

THE lower provinces of Bengal are, we are glad to note, to have a fresh accession of Indian Civilians. The Secretary of State has been pleased to assign Mr. Arthur Goodeve Chuckerbutty, the son of the late Dr. Surjee Kumar Goodeve Chuckerbutty, and Mr. Lakendro Nath Palit, the son of our distinguished fellow townsman Mr. T. Palit, barrister-at-law, to these provinces. Both are sons of worthy fathers and we ernestly hopes that they will prove worthy sons, efficient administrators and honored benefactors of their country.

SOME one defines the great object of diplomacy to "be to dexterously hoist, distort, or arrange facts, in order, far veiled and mysterious purposes, to make things which are not appear as though they were, and *vice versa*." Our contemporary of the *Englishman* seems to be a *facile princeps* at this game. Nor is his capacity for punning by any means mediocre. With a little more practice he may some day take the place of Dumb Crambo Junior, who entertains the English public with such humourous sketches in the columns of *Punch*; only Dumb Crambo is innocently humourous, whereas our contemporary is maliciously mischievous. He began by accusing us of having said that Englishmen were "heedless of sanitation," and we repelled the charge as totally false. This should have at once settled the matter, unless he had the chapter and verse to quote. He has, however, none, but he is not to be silenced. He unblushingly repeats the fiction. He says "it appears, the *Patriot* did not mean what it said." We never used the word, and, therefore, had no explanation to offer about its meaning. Turning then to the word "incapacity," he indulges in a punning banter, saying. "It explains most carefully and elaborately that it did not mean that Europeans were cursed with an incapacity, 'moral, social, intellectual, or natural,' for sanitary work. 'We meant a physical and not a moral incapacity.' Worse and worse. How have the mighty fallen that even the weaklings of Bengal can reproach us with physical incapacity! We can now see that the process by which the Bengali has triumphed over the Europeans in the Municipality is simply that of the survival of the fittest. Alas, the white man has dropped from his high estate, and, in his rapid descent, is already half way to the level of the marine ascidian; while far above him, in a rarified atmosphere of moral perfection, the Babu floats serenely, with thoughts sublimely bent upon the beauty of sanitary science and the elevation of the masses." With the Christmas season so near at hand punning and bantering are not unwelcome to our fellow English citizens; but as the Bengali is a red rag to some (happily few) of them, we may as well say that we have not the slightest doubt about the muscular Christianity of our contemporary; that instead of taking him to be "halfway to the level of the marine ascidian," we fully believe that he is an agglomeration of forty, dray horse power in one body, and that he drags the tail of his coat in the street, only to have an opportunity to prove that he is so. For all that we have a notion that there is as much "physical incapacity," for a person to do a thing for which he has no time, as for forty dray horses to drag Fort William away from its position.

TELEGRAMS.

IT is stated that it has been resolved to reduce the Egyptian standing army to ten thousand men, and the British army of occupation to five thousand men.

GENERAL Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, commanding the forces in Egypt, has sent to London for approval the details of the impending reduction in the army of occupation in Egypt, according to which it is intended to have only a small British force south of Cairo. Five Battalions are considered a sufficient force, in view of the proximity of Cyprus and Malta in case of an emergency.

IN reply to a question from the Porte as to whether Sir Drummond Wolff is coming to Constantinople, Lord Iddesleigh has replied that nothing has yet been decided in the matter.

RUSTEM Pasha, Turkish Ambassador, has asked Lord Iddesleigh to instruct Sir W. White to discuss with the Porte the best means of establishing an orderly administration in Egypt so as to permit the evacuation of the country by the British.

MR. Stokes and M. Charles Lesseps have arrived at Alexandria with the view of commencing works in connexion with a scheme for widening the Suez Canal.

THE *Official Massenger*, St. Petersburg, in an article on the relation between Russia and Germany, rebukes the anti-German feeling which prevails in Russia, and says that vital interests connect Germany and Russia. The article adds that Russia respects Germany's special interests, and it feels assured that Germany respects hers in Bulgarian. In conclusion, the article hopes that Germany's influence will be solely directed towards the maintenance of peace which the Czar and his people are earnestly desirous of.

THE Bulgarian Deputation has offered the Crown of Bulgaria to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg Gotha. His Royal Highness has replied that he will consult his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph in the matter though it is believed that both his Majesty and the Czar will approve of his candidature.

THE *Journal de St. Petersbourg* ridicules the candidacy of Prince Ferdinand of Sax-Coburg Gotha for the Bulgarian throne.

THE members composing the Bulgarian deputation to explain the condition of Bulgaria to the various Courts of Europe have arrived at Berlin. They have been received by Count Herbrrt Bismark, who counselled them to accede to the wishes of Russia.

THERE is extreme friction between Sir Authur Havelock and the Natal Council. Notice of a resolution has been given in Council that the Governor has forfeited the confidence of the Colony, and praying her Majesty to appoint a competent Governor in his place.

THE motion praying for the removal of Sir Arthur Havelock, has been carried in the Natal Council by a large majority.

No intelligence has recently been received from the ruby mines column. Major Aitken drove the enemy from a strong position near Kyoukse. Three of British soldiers were killed and six wounded, the enemy's loss being unknown.

GENERAL Sir Frederick Roberts is expected to return to Mandalay on the 21st instant. Mr. Burgess is expected back almost immediately.

IT is reported that Sir Charles Bernard's health is quite restored.

SIR Frederick Roberts expects to leave Burma about the middle of January to complete his inspection of Indian frontier stations.

MESSRS. Dillon, Abrun- Harris, and Sheehy (Parnellite members of the House of Commons) have been arrested at Loughrea while engaged in conducting the collection of the rents of the property belonging to the Clanricarde Estate which the tenants were offering for payment into a fund which had been inaugurated under the auspices of Mr. Dillon for the mutual protection of tenants until their legitimate demands were granted by landlords. The prisoners were afterwards taken under a strong escort of constabulary before a Magistrate, and charged with having conspired to obstruct payment of rents to landlords, and were remanded, bail being accepted. The police have seized the money which had been collected by the accused.

IN the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, Dublin, the charge against Mr. Dillon, M. P., for having delivered intimidatory speeches, was tried on the 14th instant The Judges have declared that the plan of campaign advocated by Mr. Dillon was illegal. The Court held that the language used by the defendant in his speeches was an incitement to the resistance of the law, leading to disorder and the violation of contracts. The Court ordered Mr. Dillon to find security for his good behaviour for twelve days of £1,000 in himself, and two securities of £1,000 each, or, in default, to undergo six month's imprisonment.

THE Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to five per cent. Large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for North America are expected. A panic took place on the New York Stock Exchange.

THE Governor of Madras gave a public breakfast in the BanquettingHall on the 15th instant, the object of the breakfast was to give the Governor an opportunity of making himself acquainted with the residents. Lady Susan Bourke held her first reception on the 14th which was largely attended.

THE Royal Warrant, revising the pay and promotion of officers in the army, will be issued in January.

SIGNOR RICOTTI, Minister for War, has declared in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, that Italy is able to mobilise a force of four hundred thousand men promptly.

A COLLISION occurred on Saturday in the Bomday harbour between the Persian Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Zuari*, coming in with seven hundred pilgrims on board, and the steamer *King Arthur*, outward bound. The former vessel was sunk, but all on board were saved. The *King Arthur*, has suffered some damage. It is said the collision in the habour was attended with great loss of life. One man has died in hospital from injuries sustained, and twenty-five others are reported missing. The conmanders of both vessels are in custody.

LIEUTENANT-GENARAL Bronsart De Schellendorf, Minister of War, Berlin stated in the Committee of the Reichstag on the Army Bill, that France and Russia had five millions of men available, while Germany had two millions and Austria only 800,000.

THE Committee of the Reichstag has voted a peace effective of 450,000 men for three years only, rejecting the Government demand of 468,000 men, under a system of military septennate, according to which the military organization of the Empire had been fixed since 1874, and which expires in 1888.

IT is regarded at Paris that the Cabinet formed by M. Goblet will be but short lived.

THE new French Cabinet is not yet complete. The post of Foriegn Minister was offered to Baron de Courcel, but he declined it, and M. Goblet will act pending the appointment of some one else. General Boulanger and Admiral Aube retain office as Ministers for War and Marine respectively.

M. Goblet has announced that he will follow the foreign policy of M. de Freycinet, and has promised to devote his attention to internal reforms.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine ; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when every thing else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children ; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists andstorekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets :

1. Special Reports of Annual Meeting of the Cobden club June 1885 and July 1886.
2. Special Report at the Cobden club Dinner June 1885.
3. An address on Free Trade in Land by F. F. Arbuthnot Esqre.
4. Revised Memorandum on the most Important Reform Needed by India, by Dadabhai Naoroji.
5. The Reform of the English Land System, by the Hon Geo. C. Brodrick.
6. A speech on Local Taxation especially in English Citie, and Towns, by James E. Thorold Rogers M. P.
7. The India Council, by Mr. Birkmyre 1885.
8. The Secretary of state in Council by Mr. Birkmyre 1886.
9. Trade Depression, Recent and Present by Augustus Mongredien.
10. Popular Fallacies regarding Trade and Foreign Duties, by E. R. Pearce Edgcumbe.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December 15, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Baboo Hem Chunder Mukerji, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the Khas Tehsil Office, Contai, Midnapore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4 of Act VII (BC) of 1880, *vice* Baboo Kali Sunker Sen, on leave.

Baboo Sarat Chunder Chatterji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is appointed to have charge of Thakurgaon Sub-Division of that district.

Mr W Barclay Brown, who was, in 1885, appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, but has now reported his arrival in India, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Bhaugulpore Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Monghyr.

Mr T W Richardson, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Murshidabad.

Baboo Kasi Kinker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is transferred to the sudder station of the Murshidabad District.

This cancels the order of the 7th instant appointing Babu Kasi Kinker Sen to the charge of the Fanny Sub-Division, in the Noakholly District.

Mr C G Longhurst is appointed to act as Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W H Ryland, or until further orders.

Mr H Thompson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for 14 days, under sections 72 and 160, rule 4 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr L R Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, Palamo, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months on sick certificate.

Baboo Burhundoo Narain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72, chapter 5 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th instant.

In modification of the order, dated the 20th November 1886, it is notified that Mr H S Beadon, Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, noted in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors from the 18th October to the 7th November 1886, both days inclusive.

Mr J F Bradbury, District and Sessions Judge, Backergunge, is allowed furlough for ten months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th March 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R M Towers, District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st January next.

Mr A L Clay, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is allowed furlough for eight months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Gossain Dass Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissengunge, Purneah, is transferred to the District of Cuttack, and is appointed to have charge of the Jajpore Sub-Division of that district.

Baboo Surji Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Jessore, is transferred to the District of Purneah, and is appointed to have charge of the Kishengunge Subdivision of that district.

Advertisements.

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THE COURT FEES ACT.

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POSTAL NOTICE.

REVISED RULES RELATING TO REMITTANCES BY TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

1. With effect from 1st January 1887, the commission for the issue of inland telegraphic money orders will be charged at the following reducep rates :—

							R.	A.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	..	...			...	...	1	0
,, exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs.				25	..	1	4	
,, ,, ,,	25,	,,	,,	50	...	1	8	
,, ,, ,,	50,	,,	,,	75	...	1	12	
,, ,, ,,	75,	,,	,,	100	...	2	0	
,, ,, ,,	100,	,,	,,	125	...	2	4	
,, ,, ,,	125,	,,	,,	150	...	2	8	
,, ,, ,,	150,	,,	,,	200	...	3	0	
,, ,, ,,	200,	,,	,,	250	...	3	8	
,, ,, ,,	250,	,,	,,	300	...	4	0	
,, ,, ,,	300,	,,	,,	350	...	4	8	
,, ,, ,,	350,	,,	,,	400	...	5	0	
,, ,, ,,	400,	,,	,,	450	...	5	8	
,, ,, ,,	450,	,,	,,	500	...	6	0	
,, ,, ,,	500,	,,	,,	550	...	6	8	
,, ,, ,,	550	,,	,,	600	...	7	0	

No additional charge will be levied for the telegram advising the remittance, The abov rates will cover both postal and telegraph charges.

2. The maximum amount for which a single inland telegraphic money order can be issued, will be raised to Rs. 600 : the minimum amount will be Re. 1.

3. No telegraphic money orders can include the fraction of a Rupee. Up to Rs. 150 these order will be available for sums in even Rupees ; beyond that limit the order must be for sums which are multiples of Rs. 10.

4. Under existing rules a private message can be added by the remitter to the telegram advising the remittance on payment of the prescribed separate charges. This will not be permissible under these revised rules.

5. The remitter will not be able in future to prepay a reply from the payee acknowledging the remittance ; but he will obtain the ordinary money order acknowment by post.

Telegraphing amounts of foreign sterling money orders.

6. The amount of a foreign money order expressed in sterling can be telegraphed, as at present, to Bombay, whence the order will be communicated by post to the foreign country of payment. The limit of value for a single foreign money order expressed in sterling and telegraphed as above will be raised to £40, and no such money order may be for less than £1 or contain a fraction of £1. The rates of commission (including telegraph charges) will be as follows :—

						Rs	A.
On sums not exceeding £5	...	...			...	1	8
,, exceeding £ 5 but not exceeding £				10	...	2	0
,, ,, ,,	10	,,	,,	15	...	2	8
,, ,, ,,	15	,,	,,	20	...	3	0
,, ,, ,,	20	,,	,,	25	...	3	8
,, ,, ,,	25	,,	,,	30	...	4	0
,, ,, ,,	30	,,	,,	35	...	4	8
,, ,, ,,	35	,,	,,	40	...	5	0

CALCUTTA, *The 12th Dec.* 1886 34.

P. SHERIDAN, *Offg Deputy Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

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